NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, APRIL 14, 1853. "Our good little Queen," as it is the fashion to loyal and loving subjects with another Prince. The occurrence of events of this nature has been frequent fall of his dynasty.

city with trumpet and drum, as the spoils of war. The should have stood at four. treasures of the captured HERMIONE entered St. James prosperous; every thing full of hope. The young Prince | ing the propriety of an Established Church in Canada; was not the least promising figure in the magnificent picnumber of persons now living have witnessed the misera-

child lived to be a burden to the nation, and any thing rather than a blessing to its parents. "The birth of the Prince," says the Daily News, "is hirth entails upon it. In spite of the freedom of our institutions—in spite of the increasing power of the Com-mons in the Government, a power which must ultimately influence both the Throne and the Aristocracy—in spite of the applicability of M. Thiers's maxim to England, the King reigns, but he does not govern'-the reigning monarch must always exercise in this country an influence direct and indirect. It is not too much to assertand it is asserted in no spirit of servility—that to the personal qualities of her present Majesty we owe, in great part, our preservation from the effect of the revolutionary this, and the chivalrous feeling of respect due to a female severeign, have been great safeguards to the liberties may, with great propriety, give rise to a little sober retion are, to a great extent, dependant upon the education enneared more likely than George III. and his consort to exercise a powerful influence over the tempers and dis-positions of their children; but there seems to be, in the ase of Princes, a peculiar channel by which evil influences may be introduced to check and control the operation of all the healthful circumstances in which they may be placed. We have seen that this was most lamentably the case as respected the majority of the sons of George III. Upon the education and the future character of the present Royal Family of England the happiness of this future time, almost entirely depend. The position that England holds now is the most difficult, and, if we preserve it, the most glorious that she has ever held. It remains to us to solve the problem whether constitutions monarchy can maintain itself in all its fullness in the face of the ever-increasing strength and knowledge of the great masses. At present we happily, under the governance of the good Queen Victoria, solve the problem in the But there is a future before ut. Powers of the Continent have read the ridale in another way. The progress towards conditional monarchy which the world fancied was being make in most of the countries of Europe has been violently stopped. The revolutionary wave that swept away the crowns and gold has washed back to their bereaved owners swords and fetters of iron. Europe is groaning in chains. Many of the well-disposed are paralyzed in their attempts to administer to this state of things, from a fear of exciting the red demon of socialistic communism. We at present have been preserved from either of the two extremes. May we long enjoy such blessings; but our future preservation must depend in some measure on the character of our governors. We must remember that every one of the infant Princes who now blossoms in the royal nursery will hereafter bloom in a different atmosphere. Should the present condition of the Continent be permanent, every one of the Princesses may form alliances with some Continental despot averse to our institutions; every one of our Princes-the heir to the throne included-must take as the wife of his throne the daughter of a Continental ruler. If, therefore, our Royal Family are not well grounded now in the true knowledge, which means love of free institutions, how can we suppose that they will ever understand such institutions, or love them, when subject to the new influences we have sha-dowed forth? Their education, therefore, is not only a national, but a European subject of interest. We may have a race of Princes who may be able to do something for freedom over the whole world; er, if care be not taken. the race may be absorbed into the general Absolutist families at the head of the European States. From the latter alternative we must rely on the good sense of the Royal parents to preserve us.'

We, perhaps, in our ignorance, have always looked upon the Royal marriage law of England as of very evidence of the activity and prosperity of trade throughdoubtful political wisdom. Looking over the map of Eu- out the country. Compared with the corresponding rope, as at present existing, and taking into considera-tion the nature of the institutions which govern, and the declared value of £919,097 in the exports, and a total characters of the parties who direct and control those in- increase during the three months of 1858 over the corstitutions, where can we find Royal matches for the Eng- responding three months of 1852 of £2,329,157. Cotlish Princes and Princesses, who in the course of a few ton, silk, and woollen manufactures are among the proyears will be marriageable, which would be agreeable to minent items contributing to this result. In imports a properly constituted English Parliament to sanction, or there has been a considerable increase in flour, coffee, budget be vigorously opposed. be approved of by the great majority of the English sugar, spirits, and spices. There has been a diminution people? The Protestant succession of the country shuts in tea and wines. off at once (and very properly, too, so long as Protes- There is nothing new in Literature excepting the splen tantism is the established and constitutional religion of did work in folio, with seventy plates, of "The Palace of peal of what are called the taxes upon knowledge, viz. the country, and any royal marriage law exists) all alli- Sennacherib," forming the second series of the Monuance with any Royal race professing the Roman Catholic ments of Nineveh. creed. With the exception of Belgium and Prassia, and The news from the Continent is very scanty. Even some of the minor Powers of Germany, we scarcely know France scarcely furnishes a paragraph; and in the dearth where our Royal Family can look for legal and constitu- of information which can be depended upon, we have ruwhere our Royal Family can look for legal and constitutional husbands and wives. It has been already mentioned that the Princess Royal of England is to be betrothed to the heir apparent to the throne of Princess and cons which sugtrothed to the heir apparent to the throne of Princess and cons which sugwhere our Royal Family can look for legal and constitutional husbands and wives. It has been already mentrothed to the heir apparent to the throne of Princess Royal of England is to be betrothed to the heir apparent to the throne of Princess and constitutrothed to the heir apparent to the throne of Princess and is adapted to
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call "the Lady VICTORIA," has lately presented her age, and the operation of all the better feelings of the no direct commercial or monetary bearing, it is almost

enough of late years to prevent the appearance of ceedings have been almost entirely of a domestic nature. much excitement in the national mind. John Bull On Mr. GLADSTONE'S shoulders has fallen a task from Tuesday announces that he attempted to escape but did knows by experience that Princes, like all other which more experienced statesmen and practised finan- not succeed; Wednesday reasserts that he did escape, but Lords. It is stated that seven or eight of the Bench of blessings, must be paid for; but we do not think ciers have shrunk. To regulate a debt which amounts to was recaptured in a barn, having exchanged his prison that on the present occasion, or on any similar about seven hundred and eighty millions sterling, with a dress for a suit of black, with a thousand francs in his will now support it, and that others who cannot conone with reference to the present Sovereign, any distinct and settled view to its present and future reduc- pocket; Thursday states that he did escape from prison, thing like a pounds, shillings, and pence calculation tion, is an undertaking of no ordinary magnitude and and that he is still at large. has ever crossed the public mind. There are those delicacy. Mr. Gladstone, however, has commenced his amongst us, however, who are old enough to re- career as a financier with boldness and discretion, and we the week at Paris, and that several officers of the army member the family of George the III, and who have little doubt that, subject to some modifications, the have been arrested. recollect hearing their elders speak of the domestic detailed resolutions which he has submitted to Parliament virtues and excellent private characters of that will be well received by the country when their object Monarch, and his consort, Queen CHARLOTTE. and character are thoroughly understood. Upon no Such persons have also an unwelcome recollection that question, however, is there a less amount of popular in the greater part of that large family, particularly the telligence. Of the hundreds of thousands of persons who sons, did not, when they were called upon to play their have a direct pecuniary interest in the national debt. and parts on life's busy stage, exhibit any increase of their who, in fact, stand to the capital, wealth, and industry father's wisdom, whilst they fell far short of an inheri- of the country in the relation of creditors, there are com tance of their mother's virtue. All the late family of paratively very few who have a distinct notion of the na-GEORGE the III. excepting the Princess Mary, Duchess ture of the securities which they hold, or of the science-for of GLOUCESTER, have gone to their account, and we will it amounts to one-which regulates all operations in renot further call up their memory than to observe that it gard to them. How seldom can we find any one who can does not necessarily follow that wise and good parents explain, or who indeed assumes to understand, the mysshould have wise and good children. The roue Gronge | terious laws which regulate and control the workings of the IV. succeeded to the exemplary (as a man) George this branch of the English fiscal system. We associate the III. The rigid Charles the 1st was succeeded by the the names of PITT, VANSITTART, ROBINSON, and GOULprofligate CHARLES II. GEORGE IV. died only just soon BURN with changes which in their day affected the money enough to leave a spark or two remaining of the fire of market, raising or depressing its operations; but, whils British loyalty; had he lived a little longer he might have those financiers were successful in providing for temposeen it extinguished. The vices of CHARLES II. paved rary difficulties, Mr. Gladstone claims the merit of look the way for the expulsion of his successor and the down- ing still further into the future, and providing for present exigencies without entailing upon the generations which Nearly ninety-one years ago the guns in the park dis- are to succeed the present one more than a fair share of charged their smoke and thunder for the birth of the the consequences attending the follies and extravagances Prince, uncle to the present Queen, who afterwards ac- of our common ancestors. Mr. Gladstone has commenced quired so unenviable a repute under the name of Gronge his great and good work with equal boldness and ability. IV. The nation was then, as now, in prosperous circum- and we have little doubt that his scheme will not only stances. The Monarch and Consort were then, as at pre- satisfy the public, but that it will materially assist in sent, popular. The throne was graced by domestic virtue. reducing the pressure of the enormous debt with which The nation was not, as now, at peace; but negotiations this country is burdened. Successive Chancellors of the for a favorable peace were on the point of conclusion. Exchequer have reduced the rate of interest from five to There was no Australia then pouring in its rivers of gold. four, and from four to three per cent., and we do not the result of peaceful enterprise; but there was what think there is any thing very unreasonable in the hope suited the popular mind of that day much better-there that it may be fixed lower still. We do not see why there was a large amount of treasure being ushered into the is more reason why it should remain at three than why it

The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a third time street as the Prince was born. Some idea of the magni- and passed the House of Commons on Monday by a vote tude of this treasure may be formed from the fact that of 288 against 208. At the conclusion of the debate, each private's share was £600. Every thing then seemed | Lord John Russell made the following remarks respect-"If we were arguing the question of an Established ture which the future appeared to present. Yet a large Church in England as part and parcel of the law of the number of persons now living have witnessed the miseranumber of persons now living have witnessed the misera-ble failure of all the hopes that were then entertained re-this question, as it affects the people of Canada, (for I specting the future of the then so warmly welcomed bud of royalty. Omens and hopes were alike fallacious. The benefit of Canada, and that religion will not be injured by adopting the voluntary principle, and that neither the Church of England nor the Church of Rome, nor the ministers of any other denomination, should have incomes a subject of much higher import to the nation over whom he may be called to rule than the mere expense which his people of Canada on this question. I say they must have their own will in the matter. On the other hand, if they shall think that at least a large portion of these clergy reserves should be distributed equally among the minis-ters of religious denominations, I believe they will come to a very wise conclusion; but it is a conclusion which will use no force or compulsion to make them arrive at. The right honorable gentleman has argued as if this was a new principle altogether, and we were endeavoring to establish a system which had been hitherto unknown. But if he will look back to the debate in 1791, he will see that on the first introduction of the constitutional act by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox laid down that rule which we now adopt,

and the national blessings we enjoy." "Whilst we rejoice, then, in common with the great bulk of the people of England, at the event, and sympathize with the pleasure of the Royal parents in this addition to their domestic happiness, we cannot help feeling that the occasion was to have a local government liberally formed, that and which we think must be our rule on this subject. H 'ny so far distant from England the power of legislation and of governing itself would exceedingly predispose him in favor of every part of the plan. If the colony flection. There is a large Royal family now; the probability is that it will be larger. The destinies of the navantage was to enable them to govern themselves. that this family will receive. The virtues of the parents are a great guarantee that the education of the children will be calculated to fit them in an eminent degree for the principle by which we can hope to maintain harmony and important positions which, some of them at least, will be | union between this country and Canada. If we say we hereafter called upon to fill; but we have seen that this must have our own notions, must make our own ideas guarantee is not always a sufficient one. No two persons prevail, and that our own laws and regulations must be the normal rules and regulations of Canada, then indeed the connexion between this country and that great province will be very doubtful. Mr. Walpole says that the imperial legislature must govern the colonies according to its own views, leaving the colonial assemblies to regulate minor matters. It is quite obvious to me-and I am sure the majority of the house will agree with me-that that is not the kind of connexion which can long subsist. When you have a province with two millions of tants, which is daily and hourly increasing in population country and the peace of Europe may, at no very remote and wealth, which is three thousand miles from our own shores, the condition of which differs in many respects from that of the United Kingdom, is it wise, is it possible, to say to such a province, 'We will make laws, leaving to you only the minor regulations?' No, sir; the connexion n be founded upon liberal and upon generous principles. If you so conduct your legislation I believe the connexion may long endure. They will value your generosity, they will maintain their deference for the name of Britons. I believe that such a connexion, highly honorable to both, ighly honorable to this country and to the colonies, may be the source of prosperity to both. But if, on the other hand, you attempt to go back to that system of minute regulation, then indeed you may bid adieu, not to this noble colony alone, but also to many others. These principles are not new principles: they are the ancient prin ples upon which our colonial empire was founded. hope the House will not depart from them this night; and if you confirm the third reading of this bill, I believe you will strengthen and perpetuate the connexion with

These are noble sentiments, worthy the man, the posi-

tion, and the age. The Parliamentary business on Tuesday was of a rou tine and uninteresting description. On Wednesday the county elections polls bill for Scotland and the bill excluding the judges from the House of Commons were each read a second time. Next week the proceedings will be of great general interest, inasmuch as the budget and the bill for removing the Jewish disabilities will be before the

The returns of the Bank of England exhibit the follow-

ng statements : £8 284 115 Decrease . 284 648 Public deposites. Decrease .. 31.579 Discounts and advances...16,385,120 Increase...453,673 Notes in circulation......22,887,170 Increase...593,475 Bullion and specie.......19,007,449 Decrease .. 115,567

produce generally without material alteration. The Board of Trade returns for the month furnish remarkable

French political prisoner, has escaped from confinement;

Political arrests are said to have been going on during

until August. This has caused great satisfaction to both follows: branches of the Bourbons, for neither has yet abandoned | Cu its pretensions to or its expectations of the throne of France. Both regard the circumstance as of good augury to them. They reason with themselves that no one can tell what may happen before August, and they reason well. In France it is impossible to say what may happen any day or any hour. To the Count DE CHAMBORD the failure of the negotiation with the Pope is especially gratifying, because he calculates on the return to his party of those of the priests who had gone over to Louis Na-POLEON. Altogether the hopes of the Legitimists are much brighter than they were a few months ago. The failure of Louis Napoleon's efforts to induce any of the royal houses of Germany to form an alliance with him by marriage, and his consequent union with a Spanish lady, through whose veins no royal blood ever coursed, was regarded by the Legitimists as a circumstance of good augury to their cause, and now fortune has smiled upon them a second time. They are, consequently, in high spirits. Hope has taken the place of despondency. They see in the distance the restoration of the régime of the elder branch of the Bourbons. A HENRY THE FIFTH IS not regarded as a dream; it is felt by them to be a probable and not remote contingency. We view the matter with other eyes. There is no reason why France should make a transition from one despotism to another; why it should cast off the tyranny of its present ruler to place as follows: its neck beneath the foot of the Count DE CHAMBORD. We Extension of Income-tax to all incomes between hope better things; we trust the day is not distant when France will be transformed into a liberal monarchy or moderate republic, under which it may enjoy the blessings of rational liberty.

The only news from SPAIN is that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and has charged Gen. LERSUNDI to form a new one. Dissensions in the Cortes respecting NARVAEZ seem to have occasioned the resignation of the Administration.

ITALY affords no intelligence except that the Roman Government has effected a loan with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of eight millions of scudi, about £1,750,000.

There is but little news from Constantinople, but that little is favorable to peace. The new Ambassador from France was expected daily, and Lord STRATFORD could not be far off. The reports in circulation among the best informed circles was of a very tranquillizing char-

The Austrian Government has published a further ordinance relative to the future administration of Hunga-BY. That kingdom is to be divided into three districts, with deputy governors subject to the Governor-in-chief

The Brigian journals bring accounts of fêtes, banquets, and illuminations in honor of the attained majority of the Crown Prince, the Duke of Brabant. King LEOPOLD made a very good speech upon the occasion, and the Chamber of Deputies a very patriotic reply.

The Calcutta mail brings no news from India or the Cape. Commerce was languid at Calcutta and the weather very hot. CHINA news is to February 25th. The revolutionaries were increasing in strength, and a great panic prevailed at Pekin.

APRIL 15 .- Parliament will provide that in future the whole of the public revenue collected shall be paid into the treasury, and no part intercepted for salaries, commissions, &c. At present about six millions of pounds sterling are deducted between the people's pockets and the public purse without the supervision of Parliament. There is nothing of importance this morning, either at

home or from abroad. LONDON, APRIL 22, 1853. The members of the present House of Commons were nearly all elected with reference to the question of protection or free trade. Nearly all the Whigs and Peelites, all the Reformers, and the greater part of the Irish members were elected as ree-traders : whilst the landed and agricultural interest, the old Tory stand-still and retrogradists, and the personal and political friends of the then Derby Administration, were chosen on account of their protectionist principles. There was a decided majority of free-traders elected. Ministers were defeated upon the budget, and Lord DERBY and his friends retired from place and power, and were succeeded by the Aberdeen-Russell Cabinet. The question was now no longer free trade or protection. Free trade ceased to be the cement of the party in power, and protection to be the watchword of that which had retired from it. The Reformers formed one wing of the Ministerial Parliamentary legion, and the Irish members the other, and it was soon discovered that there were certain questions upon which either one wing or the other would not act in perfect unison with the main body. The Irish members owed the Whigs a grudge about some purely Irish questions; and the Reformers were apt to think the coalition-Administration too cautious and too tardy in some of their movements, and could scarcely be kept in allegiance. The Derbyites, anxious to regain their lost position, saw these weak links in the chain which united their opponents, and availed themselves of the advantages which they offered. Thus they joined the Irish members upon the question of Kilmainham hospital, and the Reformers upon the division on the advertisement duty, and in both cases Ministers were left in a minority. These were minor points, and defeat was of little consequence : for it is well understood that upon all leading and important points of foreign and domestic policy Ministers can command a most decided majority. Nevertheless defeat is always damaging to the defeated party, and it would be unbecoming and destructive to any Administration to be subjected to repeated discomfitures. The budget, which will be subjected to a test vote next week. will prove the temper of the House; if it be carried by a fair majority it will be well; if it be not well supported it is very probable that Parliament may be dissolved, and The money market is brisk, the corn market dull, and the existing Administration make an appeal to the country. The party in power can always directly or indirectly influence the election of forty or fifty members of Par-

> The Parliamentary proceedings during the week have been highly important and interesting. On Friday Mr. MILNER GIBSON brought forward his motion for the reand the excise duty on paper. All the well-known arguments in favor of the repeal of these duties were forcibly repeated. The Ministers admitted the correctness of these arguments, but urged that they could not do with-

Derbyites were the dispensers of place and patronage, it

may be calculated that an election under Whig or con-

servative interests would eventuate in a much increased

majority of Whig, Conservative, and Liberal members.

One thing is certain, the Derbyites are upon the qui vive,

and the Administration holds a meeting on Saturday to

decide upon the course they shall pursue should the

gest themselves upon this point; nor will we presume to state any opinion as to the mode by which Royal marriages should be regulated. We think, however, the time is rand, if it be necessary to have regulations appertaining to Royal marriages which are not exercised in the case of other marriages, that at least such regulations should be more in unison with the requirements of the should be more in unison with the requirements of the age, and the operation of all the better feelings of the luman heart.

Parliament has been busy during the week, but its prothe House of Commons by a vote of 288 against 230, and rumor is at present in favor of its passing the House of Bishops who have hitherto voted against this measure scientiously vote for it will absent themselves from the House. The Standard (high church evening paper) is in the dumps about it, and prophecies most terrible results should this bill be carried.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone brought his budget before The result of the refusal of the Pope to come to Paris | the House, and, in a speech of nearly five hours' duration, to crown the Emperor has been the postponement of the stated his proposed financial arrangements. His estimates coronation, which was to have taken place next month, of receipts and expenditures for the present year are as

M800M3	£20,680,000
xcise	14,640,000
tamps	6,700,000
axes	3,250,000
ncome-tax	5,550,000
ost Office	900,000
rown lands	390,000
liscellaneous	320,000
ld stores	460,000
sures for the reduction of the Three per Cents.	100,000
	£52,990,000
nd that the estimated expenditure is:	
unded debt£27,500,000 Infunded ditto	
£27,804,000	
onsolidated Fund 2,503,000	MEN STATE OF
rmy 6,025,000	
6 995 000	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

This surplus he proposes to increase to £2,149,000 by new taxes which will raise £1,342,000 during the present year, and whose ultimate product is anticipated will be

Miscellaneous

4,476,000 557,000 530,000

£100 to £150 per annum, at the rate of 5d. per The tax to remain at its present rate of 7d. per pound on incomes above that amount until April, 1855; then to fall to 6d. till 1857; and then to be 5d. till 1860, when it will expire.] Extension of Income-tax to Ireland...

From this is to be deducted the loss by exempting from tax all sums of income devoted to the purposes of life assurance, estimated at...... Net increase of Income-tax

Extension of legacy duty to real property...... Increase of 1s. per gallon in duty on Scotch spirits, namely, from 3s. Sd. to 4s. 8d...£318,000 Less allowance for waste on spirits in bond..... Increase of 8d. per gallon on Irish spirits, namely, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.....£238,000.
Less allowance as above..... 40,000 198,000

Less allowance for waste in England 40,000 Increase from alteration in scale of licenses to brewers and dealers in tes, coffee, tobacco, an

£3,139,000 On the other hand the intended reduction of taxation may be stated as follows: EXCISE. Abolition of the soap-tax

STAMPS. Reduction of the duty on life assurance from 2s. 6d. per cent. to 6d. per cent.

Reduction of receipt stamps from the present scale, ranging from 3d. to 10s. to a uniform rate of one from 20s. to 2s. 6d Ditto on attorneys' certificates from 12l. and 8l. to 9l. and 6l.; and on articles of apprenticeship

Reduction of advertisement duty from 1s. 6d. to 6d and abolition of stamp duties upon newspaper to 1s. per day ASSESSED TAYES

Reduction of tax on men servants to a uniform rate of 1/. 1s. on servants above 18 years of age, and of 10s. 6d. on servants under 18..... 10s. 6d... Less alteration of duty on dogs from £118,000 14s. and 8s. to a uniform rate of 12s. 10,000

Alteration in the post-horse duties, substituting licenses for horses and carriages in lieu of tax on POST OFFICE. Reduction of colonial postage to a uniform rate of 6d. 40,000

CUSTOMS. Reduction of the tea duty from 2s. 21d. to 1s. 10d. till 5th April, 1854. The duty to descend to 1s. 6d. in the following year, to Is. 3d. the next year, and cheese from 5s. to 2s. 6d.per cwt.; cocoa, from 2d. to 1d. per lb.; nuts from 2s. to 1s. per bushel; eggs,

from 10d. to 4d. per 120; oranges and lemons, to 8d. per bushel; butter from 10s. to 5s. per cwt.; and raisins, from 15s. 9d. to 10s. per cwt......... Ditto of duties on 133 minor articles of food.. Abolition of duties on 123 ditto.....

The total amount of relief thus to be afforded is, in will be obtained for it. round numbers, £5,300,000, but for the present year it will be limited to £2,568,000, while the loss to the revenue, after allowing for increased consumption, will be £1,656,000. To meet that loss, the new taxes for the on 5th April, 1854, when a favorable balance of £493,000 tone adds additional force to its conclusions. may be anticipated. The Times thus sums up a very long

review of the budget: "In 1854 the balance between the taxes imposed and those taken off will give an additional £220,000 in favor of the country; and between that period and 1860, when the £6,140,000 of income tax is to be surrendered, the saving from the reduction of the three-and-a-quarter per cents., and the lapse of the long annuities, and of a large amount of terminable annuities, will have been sufficient to render its reimposition unnecessary. Meanwhile, how-ever, according to past experience, the revenue will have entirely recovered itself, so that these savings, as they accrue, will in fact be applicable to new reductions. Under all circumstances, therefore, it is impossible to conceive that any effort to obstruct or cripple the plan is likely to liament; and as the present House was elected whilst the be attempted. In the Stock Exchange to-day there seem ed to be a feeling that, by some combination against the be attached. extension of the income tax to Ireland, a peril of this sort might be occasioned; but, looking at the permanent reion of £4,000,000 of debt proposed to be granted to that country, while the income-tax is only for a limited period, the adjustment appears too profitable to challenge opposition, to say nothing of the approval it would receive or account of its inherent justice in any appeal upon the question

The concluding clause of this extract we have italicised as alluding to a dissolution of Parliament under certain contingencies. The leading journals, with the exception of the Morning Herald and the Standard, are almost all loud in praise of this, Mr. GLADSTONE's first attempt at budget making. The proposed tax on successions to property, placing them on a par with legacies, is, of course, leprecated by the organs of the aristocracy, and will, we are afraid, be strongly opposed. The Daily News says:

range by some item of which he will be sure to profit. If a man spends money at all he is sure to gain somewhere, and find his expenses less by a few pence in the pound. Many such savings make a large sum in the year, and it must always be considered that everybody, besides those personal savings which can be noted and added up, is a gainer by the encouragement which greater cheapness and abundance must give to industry and enterprise."

On Tuesday night Sir B. HALL made his promised mo tion relative to dockyard appointments and promotions and the abuse of patronage at such places at a general election. A committee of inquiry was moved for, and carried, and we hope this great abuse will at least be mitigated.

The Parliamentary proceedings on Wednesday were entirely of a domestic and local description.

Lord ABERDEEN will introduce the Jew bill into the

House of Lords on Friday next. In the House of Commons the principal business yes terday was the introduction, by Mr. Wilson, of a very comprehensive measure of reform in the collection and management of the customs, which appeared to meet with almost general approbation. The pilotage bill, another reformatory measure, was also advanced a stage.

It is confidently stated that the opposition to the finan cial measures of the Government and to the budget will not be very serious, nor strenuously persisted in. Addresses have been prepared at Portsmouth and other places approving of the budget and the other proposed measures of the administration.

The Board of Trade is said to be maturing a project for supplying statistical returns of agriculture. All men of business, who have bestowed any attention to the subject, have been long aware that this must and would be done. The all-important business of the production of food cannot be allowed to go on at hap-hazard. The Government, no more than the people at large, ought to be left in ignorance as to the supply of food, wool, flax, &c. growing or in store. The farmers cannot longer submit to be be kept in the dark as to the probable demand and supply of the articles they produce, so as to be enabled to consult their own interest. Nor ought the landowner and the laborer to submit to enforced ignorance about the supply of labor and the equitable rate of wages. Great good will arise from this long-delayed measure being at length carried into execution.

Mr. Coppock, a Parliamentary agent, whose name has een very prominent lately before the committees on controverted elections, has made a very bold, but, we are afraid to a great extent, a very correct assertion respecting the mode in which seats in the House of Commons are too often obtained. In a late meeting at Derby, Coppock said: "The man who offers a bribe, except the bribe is accepted, is liable to no punishment, and the House of Commons is in a great measure composed of men who do these things." Coppock has offered to mark s list of the House, so as to verify this assertion, and to prove it, if called upon to do so. Mr. PEACOCKE, one of the members for Harwich, has expressed a great deal of indignation at this charge, and talked about summoning Coppock before the bar of the House for a libel and breach of privilege, but neither he nor any other member has made a motion upon the subject. Whatever may be the feelings within the House upon this matter, there is among the people a very general feeling that the House acts prudently in not compelling Mr. Coppock to make too many disclosures, and that in this case "the better part of valor is discretion."

Among other pieces of Court gossip, we find it stated that the baby prince is to be christened George; rather an ominous name in the Guelph family. "We have had four George's," says Douglas Jerrold, "and can say nothing in favor of either. Of George the First and George the Second, as we can say nothing remarkably good, we will, in charity, say nothing. George the Third was partial to a leg of mutton, and the pattern of the conjugal virtues; but, as a set-off to this, he was the father of George the Fourth. Thinking of this royal ill luck hanging about the name, let us not have another George. The ' names unappropriated by royalty. As the Queen has 50,000 already given a Patrick to Ireland, why not now present ' Scotland with Andrew."

The return of the Bank of England for the last week shows the following results -

Circulation£22,976,715 ... increase. Specie, &c......19,226,334.....do.........218,885 Public deposites.....4,733,108...decrease..... Private do......14,933,897...increase Disc'ts & advances...14,875,627...decrease... .1,509,493

These are great changes, but they are all the consequence of the payment of the dividends, which has dininished the public deposites and increased the private

ones, and decreased the amount of advances. The Bank of France makes the following returns-25

francs to the pound sterling : Circulation19,890,000 Specie and bullion .. Treasury account creditor2,878,000 Discounts and advances .. .9,993,000Advanced to Government. Advanced on railway stock 2,706,000 This is a good statement, and speaks well for the man

gement of the Bank and the state of business in FRANCE. The London money market is easy. The funds are unsettled and rather fluctuating, but without more than merely nominal depression; business is in a great measure suspended, pending the debates on the budget, and sure suspended, pending the debates on the budget, and on the proposal for a commutation and re-arrangement of November, 1821. The wind had been blowing three days the national debt. In commercial circles generally the favorable impression produced by the budget considered gauge—from the southwest. The tide made out six hours as a whole has very much strengthened; and strong hopes £5,315,000 are entertained that a decided Parliamentary sanction

The Theatres are a blank as to novelty, and the new Literature of the week has been very scanty. The slashing article in the Endinburgh Review upon Sir ARCHI-BALD ALLISON'S " History of Europe " since 1815, has exsame period will produce £132,000, making, with the sur- cited a deal of interest. Any thing more severe was plus already stated, an available aggregate of £2,149,000 scarcely ever penned, whilst its urbane and gentlemanly

> The mortality in the metropolis is still high, although diminishing. The deaths last week were 1,340, the corrected average for ten years being only 1,057. The prominent diseases are bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, with hooping-cough and scarlatina among children

The Royal Commissioners have recommended the erection of fifty-eight new churches in the diocese of London ; the building of the greater part will be almost immediately commenced. A new metropolitan Roman Catholic Cathedral, on a grand scale of magnificence, is also about to be commenced in the heart of the city, near the north end of Hatton Garden. No charge is to be made for admission, and sermons are to be preached and rites to be administered in ten languages. Large free schools will also

Among new inventions may be mentioned a patent for a ombination of lead and zinc, under the name of plumbiczinc. It consists of distinct layers of each metal, rerfectly united in a peculiar process of manufacture—one side thus presenting a surface of pure lead, the other of pure zine, combining the stiffness of the latter with the durability of the former. A sheet of metal is thus produced which proves as hard and durable as one of lead several times its weight and thickness, while, in peculiar situations, the zinc is laid undermost, and is thus protected from atmospheric action, or the effect of acid vapors or liquid, by the preservative power of the lead. The Mining Journal thinks highly of the invention. Another new article is straw writing paper. This is said to be a cheap and serviceable manufacture; it is sold at 4d. the quire foolscap size, and is adapted to all the purposes which paper is used. A third novelty is advertised by some of the London tailors, under the title of " trowsers without buttons or button holes," warranted to last twice as long as

The sirikes of laborers and workmen have been so sucessful in the North that they are becoming famionable in the South and West. The carpenters struck or a rise in wages at Torquay, Barnstaple, Exeter, &c., and, on a quiet remonstrance with their employers, the later have generally agreed to an advance.

FRANCE is a perfect blank in the way of political news, or in fact news of any kind. Spars only furnishes a report of a want of confidence in the new Ministry, and a feeling that it will not conduct to a favorable crisis the condition into which royal cravings and royal jobbing in public affairs has brought the State. Almost all the leading politicians in whom the people had confidence refused to connect themselves with the Lersundi Administration. Nor does ITALY furnish any news except symptoms of an approaching quarrel between Piedmont and Austria, on account of the confiscation of the estates of the Lombards who have become citizens of Piedmont, which Austria still insists upon, and which Piedmont appears determined not to submit to. The soldier and the priest seem new to be closer united than ever in working the entire oppression and degradation of Italy; and whilst it is melancholy to witness the hordes of the former who are kept, in Naples particularly, to the ruin of the liberty and the finances of the country, it is as ridiculous as it is melancholy to consider the means adopted by the latter to enslave the public mind. Bleeding thorns and the memory of by-gone days are revived in the capitals of Italy in the middle of the nineteenth century! This is surely afty thing rather than progress.

The Ambassadors of FRANCE and ENGLAND, for whose arrival the Turkish Government has been waiting, have reached Constantinople. Lord STRATFORD assembled the British residents at his house on the day after his arrive and assured them of the maintenance of peace, and a vised them to carry on their commercial operations wi the utmost confidence. The French squadron remain stationary at Salamis, and the British one at Malta. Th terms proposed by Russia to the Porte are variously stat ed; nothing is known certainly about them. GERMAN furnishes no news beyond what arises from the affairs of Austria and Piedmont, to which we have alluded. Th hatters of Munich have petitioned the municipal coun to decide what sort of hats they may sell, since all hat of an unusual shape are constantly seized by the police After some discussion, the council declared itself incom-

petent to answer the question. It is quite a treat to have an item of political news from HOLLAND. The Pope has lately desired to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland, and the subject has been laid before the Second Chamber of the States-General, where it has occasioned a long and stormy discussion. which has terminated in the resignation of the Dutch cabinet.

The Representative Chambers at Copenhagen have been dissolved, and new elections appointed. The message from the King, respecting the succession of the throne of Denmark, has been rejected by the Diet, which thus refuses to acknowledge the treaty completed by Lord MALMESBURY, which set aside the legal succession of the realm, and constituted Russia heir-general of the monarchy. The First and Second Chambers of the Prussian Legislature are in a state of serious opposition.

The character of the new Ministry of the NETHERLANDS is stated to be decidedly ultra-Protestant. The Heraldo of Madrid says the new Spanish Ministry is of the moderate constitutional party.

Paris Bourse, latest prices yesterday.—Three per-cents 80f. 10c.; Four-and-a-half per cents. 103f. 30c. Bank

shares 2,730.

London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock.—Three per cent. Consols, cash, 1001; Do. on account 1001. There have been considerable shipments of gold coin during the week, and an equally large arrival of gold. The Bank returns will probably exhibit a slight diminu-

United States stocks and the leading American railroad debentures continue in steady demand.

TIDES OF THE LAKES.

The following letter from Major B. F. STICKNEY, an old and respected resident of the Lake country, was written to WM. H. NEWTON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Toledo and Cleveland Railroad, in reply to questions addressed

by him to Major S.: Toledo, February 3, 1851. DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 29th ultimo yesterday. putting to me several interro tions in relation to the Miami river* of Lake Eric, at and near Toledo.

The Miami river at Toledo, and indeed as far up as the foot of the rapids, is in effect an arm of Lake Erie. In the greatest freshets in the river there is but little rise here or current on that account. There is a lunar tide here, as regular as on the ocean. The sheet of water of Lake Erie being small, the rise and fall is less in propor-tion. The form of the lake, and the mouth of the Mischi bay and river opening to the east, and being at the yest-ern extreme of the lake, make the tides more apparent

than at any other point.

The winds produce irregularity in the tides he'e, as on the ocean. The prevailing winds here are southwest; the river being in that direction here, in the time of gales the water is blown out quite low. To these two causes are attributable the rise and fall that takes place daily, or within short periods of time. There is an annual rise and fall in all the lakes; in Lake Eric 1+1s at its height about the last of July or first of August, and at the lowest about the first of March. There is a rise takes place from a greater fall of rais and snow, and that takes place principally in the regions of country drained by the rivers falling into the Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. The lakes are low when there is a small quantity of rain

and snow. It requires about four months after a great fall of rain or the melting of snow to perceive the rise in Lake Erie. During observations of near forty years, the water in Lake Erie was at its highest in 1834, and at its lowest in 1821. From its lowest point in 1821 to its highest point in 1834 was thirteen feet. The greatest rise from low to high water in six hours was about five feet, (that appeared to with the wind, and returned in six hours more against the wind, averaging five feet.

At this time I made observations upon the tides for two weeks, four times in twenty-four hours. It is not common that the water rises and falls more than two or three feet from wind only. In one instance I recollect, from a severe gale in winter from the east, that the water rose bout twenty inches higher than the present wharves at

The ice does not choke or dam between Toledo and the

There has been no observable change in the channel between what is called the mouth of the river and Toledo. In the Miami bay there has been one great change. The lighthouse was built at the northwest end of Turtle island. Thirty years ago the island was about three miles long, from southeast to northwest, and I think as much as fifteen feet high in the highest part of it, covered with bushes and vines. Now the island is swept away, and teamboats pass through where the island was. no more land where the lighthouse is than what is protected by a sea-wall, and this is very small.

The ice goes out of the river here very quietly. I have not known any injuries done by the ice in passing out except once, and that was very trifling. In 1833, when we were building the first wharf at Toledo, we had laid up some timbers without securing them, and a cake of swung round and knocked some of the timbers out

Thus, sir, I have given you the general facts resulting

from my observations, as far as I suppose is necessary for your purpose. To give you the whole in minute de-B. F. STICKNEY.

Respectfully, yours, W. H. Newron, Esq. * Nors .- Miami river is now generally called Maumee

DEATH BY DISEASE FROM A HORSE .- Dr. Stoutenburgh, one of the coroners of Queen's county, N. Y., died on the 23d ultimo. It appears that the celebrated trotting horse Osceola (of which the doctor was the owner) was taken with the glanders, and ultimately had to be killed. In. his attention to the animal the doctor in some way became discovery came diseased, which progressed so rapidly that in a few days it terminated fatally.

If you would enjoy your meals, be good natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas.

GERRIT SMITH has started a newspaper at Cazenovia called "The Progressive Christian." Some of the scof-fers at things higher-lawish call it "The Christian Pro-